THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1885.

Amusements To-day. Ammacments To-day,
Academy of Munic-Nathth. F. M.
Bijon Opera Monne-Adout. F. M.
Cantas-Polly. SP. M.
Baly's Theater-Denies. Fits. P. M.
Hon Masse-Talleaux in Wax, &c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Mannel Opera House-Silveia. SP. M.
Moster & Min's-Isles. Sand SP. M.
Lyceum Theater-Dakoler. 125 P. M.
Madison Square Theater-Scaled Instructions. Figs. P.
Mississon Square Theater-Scaled Instructions. Figs. P.
Mississon Square Theater-Scaled Instructions. Figs. P.
Mississon Square Theater-Scaled Instructions. Figs. P. Hible's Garden-Neute Crists. J.P. H.

Pible's Garden-Noute Cristo. F.F. M.
Prople's Theat.e.—Arrise the Costment. F.F. M.
Bither I benetre.—Nona. F.F. M.
Pimilia Theatre.—Der Pellipredicer. F.F. M.
Franty Pastor a Theatre.—The Curier Grocery. F.F. M.
Wallack's Theatre.—The Fleck Husser. F.F. M.
MA Avenue Theatre.—Humpty Dumpty. F.F. M. Bib Avenue Theatre-We, Crafe 17. M. Both Street Theatre-Codelis's Amirations SP. M.

A Wise Country.

The historic kingdom of Greece has set an example which it would be well for this sountry to follow. Greece has recalled all her foreign Ministers except the one at Constantinople. They are costly luxuries, and tince the telegraph has connected all counries, they are without utility and have be some little more than titled messengers of the Government they represent.

If emergencie, arise in our foreign relations requiring the presence of an agent, the Presilent has power under the Constitution to appoint one. There is no pretence of necestity for our diplomatic service. It only prorides places for ambitious or needy men.

The salaries of Ministers and Secretaries of Legation, interpreters, and the regular exsenses of the different missions aggregate shout half a million of dollars annually, or more than the interest on a capital of sixmen millions and a half of three per cent.

What Surprises an Englishman.

"An English Journalist," who is visiting this country, writes to the New York Times to express his sorrow and astonishment at anding that people here do not love England. and are not sending out their sympathies to ber in her present mortifying situation.

The only explanation be can think of for this lack in warmth of affection is that we are jealous of his native land. One might derstand, he says, why we should cherbh a feeling so contemptible; but he con-Sends that "America might be jealous and at the same time proud of the mother country;" and undoubtedly it is true that admiration may go along with jealousy.

But weassure this English newspaper man that he is all wrong in his sentimental diagnosis. There is no jealousy of England here, for there is nothing to produce it, as there might be if we were two neighboring countries, each contending for supremacy or superior consideration. We do not fear, and have no reason to fear, the aggrandizement of England, which is separated from us by a wide ocean, and whose continued prosperity is an advantage rather than an injury to us.

Yet it cannot be denied that there is very little warm affection for England in the United States, and it would be surprising if It were otherwise. England and Englishmen are not generally loved by other peoples, and Americans have especial reasons for refusing to take John Bull to their hearts. Pass ing by the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812, we remember that when we were in terrible trouble between 1861 and 1865 England turned the cold shoulder on us, epenly expressed exultation because she expected to see us go to pieces, and hurried to threaten war at a moment when we were too much occupied at home to resist such a forsign attack. It may be true that the Lancashire workmen were friendly, but the average English sentiment was against us, and dividual Englishmen did not hesitate to declare their hostile feelings even in the hearing of Americans who were so unfortunate sa to be in England at that time.

Since we have proved our strength, of sourse, England has been more civil, but in seized the opportunity to try to bully us. Therefore we can hardly be expected to shed tears when we see England bullied by Rus-Bis. and compelled to make humiliating conpessions. John Bull has been very bold against the weak, the savage, and the halfsivilized, but now when an equal is to be met, he draws back, and throws up the sponge even before the fight has been begun.

Nor can England be rightly called the mother country of Americans, for a great part of them are not of English ancestry, and ons of them have in their veins the hot brish blood which boils over with hatred against England.

How Americans Feel Toward Russia.

The recent discussions of the war threat aned in Afghanistan have brought out with emphasis the fact that Russia could reckon as good deal of sympathy from this coun-But the objects and limits of that sympathy are narrowly defined, and scarcely justify the favor with which the scheme for strengthening the dynasty of ROMANOFF by new Asiatic conquests has been regarded in some quarters. It is the Russian people, not the Russian Government, that we, in common with clear-headed and right-feeling people everywhere, regard with lively interest and sincere good will. For the disfranchised. stifled, despairing subjects of the Czar our pympathies are fervent and unstinted, but they cannot upon any pretext be seduced to Osardom, the most backward, iniquitious, and hateful form of despotism which in this teenth century is still allowed to blight a sivilized and Christian country. This dissinction should never be lost sight of, and & behooves us to consider whether the Russian nation has anything to gain by the increased prestige of its detested dynesty; or whether the ruin of ROMANOFF Sesions in Asia might not, like the humilia-Mon caused by the Crimean war, bring Czardom to its knees and extort from it a measure of liberty and justice which in the arro gance of triumph it would inflexibly refuse.

It is true that some Russian reformers, remotant to allenate the Pan-Slavic party, which just now seems more zealous for foreign conquests than for the national enfranchisement, profess to think that war, no matter how it resulted, would signally promote the plans of those who urge that Russia, like the rest of Europe, should enjoy the privilege and stimulous of constitutional self-government. They argue that in a contest against England the autocratic and bureaucratic system would, even if victorious, be so hopelessly enfeebled by fiscal exhaustion that it would inevitably collapse. This optimistic foremast is not justified by history, and it is cerminly at variance with the view taken of the future by the shrewd advisers of the Czar. A successful foreign war has always been the trump card with which shaken despotism has managed to retrieve the game and defer the day of reckoning. Who doubts that even the absolutist Government of Louis XVI., had it in 1789 just

have cut the knot of bankruptcy by defiant repudiation and postponed the revolution for another quarter of a century? A despot is never in great peril till his army begins to be infected with exasperation and contempt; and those Russian patriots who count on wringing concessions from the master of ex-

ultant legions are leaning on a broken reed. Our people have too much sound sense to be guiled into sympathy with the house of ROMANOFF, because it answered the purpose of that astute dynasty to favor our Federal Government during our civil war. The Min isters of a French autocrat supported the thirteen colouies in their war for indepen dence but Americans were not on that ac count cajoled into condoning the iniquities and deploring the downfall of the ancies rigime. We are quite as capable to-day of making the right discrimination between the interests of Czardom and the welfare of the Russian race. From the dismemberment of Sweden and the extirpation of Poland to the strangulation of Magyar liberties in 1849, the ROMANOFF dynasty has been a curse to Europe; whereas the Russian people, freed from its execrable shackles, might become a potent blessing.

A Funeral in Watertown.

If the Secretary of the Civil Service Re-

form Association which flourished, or at least existed, for some three years at Water town in this State, has made a proper use of the funds in the treasury of that concern, its sister bands of hope have heard a bit of bad news. We are informed that the funds amounted to \$2.06, and the association decided at its annual and last meeting that the Secretary should devote this sum to sending out the dying speech and funeral notice of the Eatonian Non-partisan Idea of Watertown. The causes for the withering of this little shoot of a great reform are rather interesting. We give them as set forth by our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Journal which as a fervent Republican organ is naturally interested in patent civil service reform, that clever dilatory plea of Republican officeholders to proceedings in electment One of the reasons given for the dissolution of the association, a course unanimously determined upon at the final meeting, is evidence that a hopeful sense of humor prevails in Jefferson county. "The opinion was ex-pressed that the advantages of the reform were now recognized by the influential intelligence of both the great political parties:" and so the Watertown reformers felt that there was no need of local associations in ald of a movement which had already received a satisfactory boost. It would be a waste of time to controvert this assumption. or to show that a select school of influential intelligences is not the American people. Proeeeding at once to business, we find the main reason for the Watertown suicide:

"That the civil service reform movement is a non-partisan one, and as it is necessary that all local asso iations should be in communication with a central o sead non-partisan organization, such associations must now find themselves in rather awkward relations with their seknowledged head heretofore, the New York Asso-ciation, since during the last national political contest every officer and member of that body who was pubtely known as taking any part at all in it, made himself i very prominent advocate of the election of one and the same nominee for the Presidency, and a vehement assail-ant of the only other one whose election was possible."

It is true that the Mugwumps in the civil service reform societies worked for nonpartisanship in a rudely partisan fashion last year, but they are now very anxious that the Administration shall be "non-partisan" and not Democratic. The Watertown reformers might have forgiven the parent association in view of this fact. These civil service reforming Past Grand Worthy Republicans are trying to nurt the Democracy now, at least as much as they helped it last year; and the Republican part of the late Watertown association has every reason to be pleased with them. Perhaps only Democratic members were present at the death bed; their disgust with the parent society would be only natural.

But people who think of joining a civil service reform association should first determine to their own satisfaction whether they love civil service reform before and above the days when we needed friendship she and beyond everything cise in the world of polities, and are ready to follow it, with or without their party, in sickness and in health If they decide that they really hunger after this sort of righteousness, they will never be angry because their party is hurt by opposition or support from the majority of their brother reformers. The Watertown people have disbanded through inability to reach this heroic pitch of virtue Poor human nature is weak and partisanship strong, even in reformers; and perhaps other associations may fall like the Watertown branch. If the Mugwump reformers would only start a party of their own they might help some of the brethren who are now struggling in the slough of non-partisanship.

Gen. Grant as a Writer.

Everybody read with interest the letter from Gen. Grant to his publishers which appeared in the newspapers yesterday contradicting a report that his new book has really been written by Gen. BADEAU. This contra-

diction seems to us unnecessary. Gen. GRANT has the ability to write a pe cultarly compact, distinct, picturesque, and telling English style. Here and there, it may be, a careful critic might be able to suggest some trifling improvement in phraseology or in construction; but, generally speaking, the compositions of the General are models, and the attempt to improve them would only be injurious. He knows what he wants to say, and he has the faculty of saying it in an unaffected and unequivocal manner that is

agreeable and instructive to those who read. Gen. BADEAU, having been educated in a newspaper office, enjoys a good deal more of ordinary literary culture than Gen. GRANT. He has the talents of a popular and practised reporter, and deserves the reputation he has gained. But as to the question of comparative literary merits, the soldier is, in our judgment, in this case immensely superior to the journalist.

If there is any mischief about the lakes in the Central Park the Commissioners would do well to consult Mr. FREDERIC LAW OLMSTED. who designed the Park and superintended its construction. He will know what is the matter and tell how to apply the most efficacious remedy. No other man is so capable in this direction as Mr. OLMSTED.

People are talking about the efficacy of clover tea in cases of cancer. They think it is proved by the apparent recovery of Gon. GRANT; but, as in all human probability. Gen. GRANT's disease is not cancer, his recovery does not prove anything in favor of clover tea. Besides, is there any real evidence that he has

It seems to us a senseless scheme of Mayor CARTER HARRISON'S when he demands \$35,000 from the Inter-Ocea, because that journal printed a cartoon containing his portrait. The injury is serious undoubtedly, and money can-not repay a man for having a portrait pub-lished, which, instead of a true and faithful likeness of him, is a distorted, inaccurate, and entirely unjust representation, calculated to deceive and repel those who have known and merged triumphant from a soulliet that admired him call by reputation. The right thing for Hammen to do now would be to send a

good portrait of himself to the fater-Ocean with the request that it be published. That is the only true way to correct such an injustice as he omplains of.

How the mighty seem to have fallen, when the Ion. ELIJAH MACHIAVELLI HAINES, who from the peaker's chair defied the whole Illinois Legis lature to put him out, finally has to succumb to the conductor of a New Orleans atreet car. While riding in such a conveyance a pickpocket stole Mr. Harnes's money, and as the ductor, on the top of that misfortune, insisted on having five cents more, Mr. Haines was forced to resign his seat in the horse car and take to the sidewalk! If the Hon. WILLIAM R. on desires ever to be Senator from Illiiois, he had better send for that conductor,

Mr. PAUL BOYTON, whose inflations in the ause of an India-rubber company have made him for a long time a conspicuous annoyance wherever there was placid water, swam out or Monday night and affixed to the bow of H. M. S. Garnet a torpedo as harmless and as useless as one of his rubber suits. The officers of the Garnet, not knowing what they had to deal with, treated the matter seriously for a short time, and handled Borron summarily. Ascertaining, however, that he was only, as it vere, a Rossa dynamiter, they let him go with a shaking.

It would be strange if this stupid and impudent prank were not treated this morning with fearful solemnity by the whole London press. It was undoubtedly telegraphed abroad ast night, and it is impossible to conceive that it will be received as anything short of a national outrage of the gravest and most flagrant description.

The acquittal of SHORT yesterday was a oad piece of business, and the community will share in the expressions of surprise with which Judge VAN BRUNT received the verdict. It was contrary to the syldence, to good morals and to the public welfare.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Elmiro Advertiser, has a very poor opinion of Congressmen. The Washington woods, it says, are full of small ones, and a national legislator may be very "insignificant at the Federal capital." But the national legislators are the representatives of the American people, and, moreover, they have votes which determine what laws shall be enacted, what appropriations made, and what shall be the policy of the country. The Elmira Advertiser should revise its opinions and learn a little more modesty.

A good many premature elegies have been inspired by Gen. Grant's illness, and the improvement in his health has doubtless killed others that would have been as bad. He has ortunately survived the published and unpubished funercal verses, but some time or other ne must meet the fate of warriors and states men, and be bewailed by bards by the thousand GARFIELD has been dead more than three years and a half, and yet the elegiographers haven' done with him. Here is a poet in Clarion, for instance, still singing of "The Martyred President," in metre flowing like cold molasses:

'I have seen the sun rise in the myrtle of glee. And its gold tinted rays shining for you and for me." It is only in certain parts of Pennsylvania, we believe, that the sun rises in a myrtle of glee The poet skilfully uses this sunshine to accent nate the gloom he is about to produce: But the cloud which arese and so gloomed our pro

Resulted in acquittal of the Star route project." The second line shows influence of TRAIN.

The bard now comes to his subject after this harmonious prelude. His verses are irregu-He was the pride of the nation, the emblem of love. He was adored by the mortals, and welcomed above He rose to distinction, and expired with great fame

'lie drove the bay steed on the watery canal,
The gray cont he scattered, and likewise the shackle.
And his desk he well filled in the 'white hall of Con-Likewise the chair Presidential, which all must con

"Watery" is a particularly happy descriptive spithet of a canal, and, indeed, the whole line s a noble one. Pennsylvania has now two poets. and CHILDS, A. M., must look to his laurels.

So the Dolphin is to have another trial trip. It is to be in Long Island Sound. If the tide favor Uncle Sam he will win. If it favor JOHN ROACH he will win. The trial would be more satisfactory if it should be made at sea. Possibly the Dolphin absolutely refuses to go

A little oblivion is a good thing. The late RALPH WALDO EMERSON of the Concord school said wisely. "Consistency is the bugbear of little minds." But unless Mr. DORMAN B. Earon and his associates can frankly show ow, why, and when they got over their ac juiescence in the Fraud of 1876, public opinion will be slow to take stock in their efforts at socalled reform. Turn the rascals out!

Since our national game was put on its present broad and excellent basis it has never on marred by such uncomfortable and discreditable sparis as now. To get things traightened out again it may require a refor mation among the Presidents of clubs as well

President Cleveland Bends the Newspapers. WASHINGTON, May 6.-It was said in a late Washington despatch which is having an extensive cir sulation, that President Cleveland, on having his atten tion called to a publication in certain papers, remarked that he gave little heed to what was printed, that he soldom read the papers, and that "this is not a news-paper reading Administration." There are sufficient rrounds for saying that this is contrary to the facts in the case. The President is a close reader of the leading papers of the day, and especially of Tax Sus, whose columns he peruses daily with instruction. Its defence of himself and his Administration from recent attacks and the fair statements which have appeared in Tue Sus of his pledges and aims are highly appreciated. Any representation that President Cleveland undervalues the ress or is not a daily reader of THE SUN IS at variance with the exact truth and does him injustice.

Knowing Where to Go for Good Advice.

Prom the Philadelphia Times. Since Mr. Randall's recovery be has been very tettee in assisting with his advice and counsel in the work of putting the various branches of the public serrice on an economic footing. He has been called into faily conferences with the heads of departments. As the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and by reason of his long experience, his counsel and aid are invaluable. He is most familiar with the requirements s well as the existing abuses, and is looked to by the President and the several members of the Cabinet a

Burrah for Brezel! From the Albany Times.

Mr. Drexel is one of the very best men for the andidacy. He has every requisite for a Republican sommer—absolutely no public record and loads of

Not Over 250 Pounds. From the Galuction Neses.

Will THE SUN be kind enough to inform an nxious public how much Cleveland weighs about Emsia's Terms of Peace. From the Utica Observer.

Disraeli's principle was "Peace with honor." he Russians have varied this, and are now looking for Peace with Herat."

It is generally understood that the Post-master General is ambitious to succeed United States Senator Sawyer, whose term will expire on March 6, 1987.

A lapse in English in a high literary au-thority requires notice; and when we find such a period-ical as Harver's Monthly Magazine and such an artist and writer as Mr. William Hamilton Gibson guilty of a

and writer as Mr. William Hamilton Gibson guilty of a serious sin in this respect, public duty requires that they should be haled up and admonaished.

The last number of that exteemed periodical contains an article by Mr. Gibson upon "A Witen Hazel Copes." It should have been "Wych Hazel." The ordinary notion about this shrub is that it had some potency in witcherseft, and that this is the signification of its name. The truth is, however, that the name is simply an old English word meaning pendulous er having hanging branches. Harper's Menthly and Mr. Gibson will, we trust, not be led into any repetition of the error that we have now corrected.

MID-WREK ECHOES.

Ramore that Democrate and not Magwampe It is quite as fortunate for Europe as it is are to have the Offices.

for America that the Afghan difficulty has been brought to something like a focus. It will in any case save a great deal of money, both to investors and speculators in all the great financial centres of the world. Nobody could make a cent as long as false cables were pouring in every hour, and consols, Russian securities, and grain markets had the jim-jams Of course Gladstone will be for some time to come abused like a pickpocket, but when publie opinion gets cooled down, it will probably become the verdict of humanity that he saved Great Britain from a terrible catastrophe England could never have gone to war Russia on account of Afghanistan, but she had to show fight, and she did so by giving the man of the National 'grand old man" \$55,000,000, and enabling him to shake before the face of the Czar that big bag of money. The Radicals in Parliament alone proved capable of taking a sound view of the situation, and their spokesman, Labouchers, knew what he was about when he said:

know what he was about when he said:

The ridiculous part of the entire business has been that it has been taken for granted that we can count upon at honest alliance with the Afghans. We were asked to be used to the tree that they would welcome an English army at Can dahar and at Herat. But they infinitely prefer the loss of Penjeth to any such advance. They do not like the lissians, but they had use the unit of the lissians but they had use the lissians to the may offer. They do not forget that we have wared two wars against them, nor do they feel it the least disposed to become aur feudatories. Whether as friend or for, they want neither Russians nor English their country, for they are sensible enough to be favirable that both are very much inclined to remain wherever they have, with the most benevolent intentions, ad vanced an army. It is absolutely indifferent to the Afghans whether the Russians or the English hold Can-

dahar and Herat. All they know is that with a railroad constructed by any European nation through their territory Afghan independence would become a thing of the past, and they showed only common sense when they forced their Ameer Abdurrahman to intimate to Lord Dufferin not to sand English troops across the porder, never mind how good might be the intentions of the Government of Queen Victoria. Gladstone seems to have been the only man in power who proved able to grasp the situation, and he has been steadily working Great Britain out of a very bad scrape. The situation is beginning to be properly understood in this country, and the dulness into which our grain and stock markets have relapsed is the best proof that our financiers and speculators are recovering their senses.

The recent developments on the Paris and Berlin Stock Exchanges make our speculative magnates appear like mere pigmies. Thus, for instance, large sums were offered by bankers n Berlin to a hotel proprietor at Aix-les-Bains If he would inform them whether Queen Victoria would return to England via France or Darmstadt, Again it was believed in Berlin that Prince Bismarck was in favor of Russia and peace, because the Russian loan was to a certain extent taken up by the quasi Govern ment bankers. The consequence was that Russian stocks were rushed up in Germany, and that at the present moment not less than \$400,000,000 worth of them are held in that country. The collapse of M. Ferry and the Langson affair had much the same effect in Paris. If things go on this way, our financiers will have to look out for their laurels unless they don't mind being left in the shade by effete monarchies.

While many complimentary things ought to be said and written about the new race course of the Rockaway Steeplechase Association there are unquestionably several other things which should be rectified. In the first place judging from the enormous advertising tha as been done, a large attendance was expected of people who are not members of the club But the comfort of these people has to a great extent been neglected, and the principal efforts of the officers of the association have been directed to the erection of a fine club house where the members can sit at ease and enjoy a good lunch, while the public, who are really paying for the enterprise, have to gnaw tough chickens or strong-smolling ham sandwicher at an exorbitant price. There is nothing to be said against the grit and energy of Mr. Cheever who has pulled the affair through, except, perhaps, that he thinks that the fences are much higher than they really are because he is not s tall as some of his long-legged English friends, who hop over them like birds.

There is certainly one great drawback to the new course. The turns are exceedingly sharp at some places, and with inexperienced riders and half-schooled horses-for there is no training on the course—many serious accidents may occur. The water jump is also a curious ment, very deep in the middle, and with an exceedingly poor landing ground. Why this should be done seems incomprehensible, for little puddled mud with the constant flow of water that is at hand would quite suffice to keep it full, and the danger of the jump would be avoided. Nor is it quite clear why the sta oles should have been built half way down the homestreich, where every horse is apt to look more for his oats than for his winning post Taking this new race course altogether, how ever, it will afford a most agreeable day to vistors, for there is fine air, a magnificent ocean view, and a fair prospect of getting lots of fun out of the dudes and dudines.

Although there will be no betting at the Rockaway meeting, the opening of New York racing once more directs attention to the absurd conduct of our would-be statesmen at Albany. The Pool bill seems to have been on back sine die, and the great incontive that takes people to race courses may possibly be stopped The shortsightedness of this policy has been over and over again pointed out in these col umns. The enforcement of the present bill will drive all large breeders and owners off the race course, will stop the importation of weil bred herses, and in the long run the American horse will degenerate into a miserable pony Indiscriminate betting is, of course, wrong but betting under proper restrictions is far ess harmful than the Stock or Produce Exchange gambling is.

The victory of Paradox in the Two Thousand Guineas at Newmarket yesterday is of con-siderable interest here. Two of his owners are well known in New York, for Capt. Bowling who formerly owned him, accompanied Arches to this country on his recent trip, and Mr Closte, who now owns the winner, has paid us several visits. Indeed, it is understood among his friends here that the money with which he bought Paradox was made in Mexican railroad stocks, he having coppered Mr. Woerishoeffer. The meeting of Paradox and Melton in the Derby promises to be most sensational, and betting will probably be exceedingly active on

The dulness of Wall street speculation was somewhat brightened by the sudden rise of ome twelve points in the Manhattan Elevated during the last few weeks. It is rumored that Mr. Vanderbiit has become the fortunate pos-sessor of over 25,000 shares of this stock, no doubt greatly to the delight of Mr. Cyrus Field and his associates. What W. H. is going to do with it is the next problem to be solved.

"It's English, quite English, you know." is finding a counterpoise in London, where the cry is " It's Yankee, quite Yankee, you guess." In a recent libel case the plaintiff sought to re cover damages about the canning of certain apples. The apples had been grown and can-ned in England, but were labelled "Chesareake Brand, New York." The plaintiff asserted that he fiction of being " a manufacturer of British sweets with American titles" was perfectly well understood, but the jury did not take the same view of the case, and found that the libe was true and justifiable. This decision ought to be of considerable interest to O'Donova lossa in his manufacture of American dynamite in England.

Truths we Love to Hear. From the Waterbury American THE SUN is always bright, smart, and read-

No. It Has Been Suspended To THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: Is the Sorth River tomad in process of construction? Will you please answer the above inquiry in THE SUB! Respectfully yours.

PRISON, N. Y., May S. A CHANGE OF POLICE.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- Little surface outeroppings here indicate to hopeful observers that the Administration is about to become nore aggressively Democratic than it has been in the first two months of its existence. Nothing more is to be done for the Mugwumps. Republican Postmasters and other officeholders who have been active party workers are to be cut off before their terms expire, and representative Democrats are to have their places. Such is the scheme that these Democratic friends of the Administration have mapped out for the next six months. The active movements of men like Chairman Barnum, William L. Scott, Bradley B. Smalley, and Senator Gor-Committee have attracted some attention here. The President has received visits recently from these and many other representative men of the party who are not mere place hunters, but party counsellors. There is no question that Mr. Cleveland's attention has been called to the growing discontent among the rank and file of the party, and that his friends see, if he does not, the necessity of doing something to strengthen the party before the fall elections

the party, and that his friends see. If he does not, the necessity of doing semething to strengthen the party before the fall elections take place. Mr. Cieveland's advisers do not seek party success through the wholesale use of Federal patronage, but they do urge that when the people voted for a change in the men who administer the Government they have a right to insist on it.

The change in the character of the visitors to Washington has been generally noticed. The Star says that the throng of mere officeseekers have been frightened off, and an entirely different class of politicians have been coming in within the last few days. They have not come to ask anything, but their purposes is to take the Administration up in their arms and take eare of it. They have an idea that it is entirely too innocent to be left without a guardian, and they have come to act in that capacity. They want to tell the President just what the exigencies of the case are, and to say that the politicians who speak pacifically or in praise of the new policy of exaggerated civil service reform, are not sincers in their expressions, and are merely fawning after favor. They claim to represent the real feeling of the rank and flie of the party, and pronounce it as positive that the voters will not submit to the retention of men in power under the Bepublican, were denounced as dishonest. These advisors lay claim to a position above personal interest, and say their only wish is that the President shall not knore his party interests altogether. They are politicians holding themselves above the office-seeking class, and claim that their purpose is solely to work out the salvation of the party. To them the denunciation of the Administration by Senator Euslis was a necessary blow; and, though from a personal point of view impelitie, a blow that will have its effect in opening the eyes of the powers that be to the real condition of affairs.

Considerable significance is attached to a conference which occurred between Mr. Randall, Chairman Barnum, an

changes are to be made very soon.

THE TREASURY COUNT.

A Box Full of Diamonds and Pearls Found which Belonged to President Monroe.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The count of the moneys and securities in the United States Treasury is now complete with the exception of the contents of the reserve vault-about#165. 000,000 in United States notes and gold and silver certificates. It will take about another week to examine the reserve fund. Treasurer Jordan says that the count is practically over and that everything has been found in a most

and that everything has been found in a most satisfactory condition. The three silver dollars which escaped from a broken package in the silver vauit have been found, so that the only discrepancy is the two cents missing from a \$5 package of pennies in the cash room.

Yesterday a heavy square box, wrapped in red tape and securely bound, was found in an out-of-the-way nook of one of the vaults. The key had been mislaid and was nowhere to be found. The box had evidently been in the vault for many years. The services of a locksmith were secured, and on opening the box it was found to contain a bottle of diamonds, a bottle of pearls, a bottle of attar of roses, and a lump of gold.

lump of gold.

One of the older employees identified these as articles which had been presented to President Monroe about the year 1823 by the Japanese Government, and which had been stored in the Treasury pending the passage of an act of Congress authorizing their accentance. Congress has not yet legislated on the subject.

Bartholdi's Great Statue.

This new wonger which is now being loaded on the French transport bere for shipment to this country, is the largest statue in the world. Some idea of its magnitude may be obtained from the fact that forty persons found standing room within the head. A six-foot man standing on the level of the lips only just reached the eyebrow. While workmen were employed on the crown of the head they seemed to be making a huge sugar caldron, and they jumped with ease in and out the tip of the nose. Fifteen people might sit round the flame of the torch, which elevation can be reached by a spiral staircase within the outstretched arm.

The London Daily News, in speaking of it, says: "It is out and away the largest statue of modern times. The Colossus of Rhodes was nothing to it. It could carry the Bravaria or the Hermann in its arms. It towers to the skies from the yard of the Rue de Chazelles, where it has been eight years in construction, and the view from its coronet sweeps clear of the six-story houses and beyond the walls of Paris."

The weight of this stupendous statue is 440,000 pounds. of which 176,000 pounds are copper and the remainder wrought iron. It is expected to arrive in New York about the 25th of May, where it will be erected on Bed-loe's Island, this being the location selected for it by Gen. W. T. Sherman, who was appointed by the Predent to make the selection. When placed in position it will loom up 305 feet above tide water, the height of the statue being 151.2 feet, that of the pedestal Ul feet, and oundation 52.10 feet.

This imposing statue, higher than the enormous towers of the great Brookiyn Bridge or the steeple of Trinity Church, which is the loftlest in the city of New York-higher, in fact, than any of the colossal statues of alltiquity—by its rare artistic proportions, as well as by its stupendous dimensions, will add another to the wonders of the world. As to its arristic merit, the pose, stride, and gesture, with its classic face, are pronounced perfect; the drapery is both massive and fine, and in some

parts is as delicate and ailky in effect as if wrought with a fine chisel on the smallest scale.

The conception and execution of this great work are due to the French sculptor, Barthold, who has devoted sight years of his life and most of his fortune to this great work, and whose generous impulses, which must be on a scale commensurate with this noble work, prompted him to make such a gift to the United States. The committee in charge of the construction of the base and pedestal for the reception of this great work are in want of funds for its completion, and have prepared a miniature statuette, an exact counterpart of the origiminiature statuette, an exact counterpart of the origi-mal, six inches in height, the figure being made of bronze, the pedestal of nickel silver, which they are now delivering to subscribers throughout the United States for the small sum of \$1 carh. All remittances should be addressed to Richard Butter, Secretary American Com-mittee of the Statue of Liberty. 23 Mercer street, New York. The committee are also prepared to furnish a model in the same metals, twelve inches in height, at \$5 each, delivered. each, delivered.

President Cleveland Invited to Atlanta. A committee of Atlanta gentlemen has waited spon President Cieveland for the purpose of urging him to attend the Commercial Convention to be held here (in Atlanta) the last of next menth. The President falled to answer positively whether he would come or not.

Another Bisappointment to the Mugwumpe. From the Boston Globe. Acts speak more distinctly than words. The Hon Leonoid Bores shows, by volunteering to become one of Collector Pillsbury's bondenen, that he considers that gentlemen the possessor of integrity and ability of a high order.

A Conclusive Beason. From the Philadelphia Record.

Why do people live in tenement houses :

les in Lake Ontario. Oswego, May 6.-A strong south wind, which

Owners, May 0.—A strong south wind, which has been blowing for the last twenty-four hours has cleared this port of ice, and it is thought it will go down the river. The schooner Vienna of Whithy arrived here today, being the first to arrive this season. She left Whithy April 23. Her Captain says that the ice in many places was pixel fifteen feet above the water, and that it extended from near Pultneyville to the foot of the lake.

The Franchico for Canadian Indians. OTTAWA. May 6.—In the House of Commons yesteday Bir John Macdonald said that so far as tribal Indians were concerned his franchies bill should only exited to Indians on the reserves in Guisrio and the provinces, exclusive of British Columbia, Manisobe, and the MacRowest territories. THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The New Gas Bill Ordered to a Third Read-

ing-Mr. Marvey's Elevated Rallroad. ALBANY, May 6 .- Those Republicans who do not hesitate to publicly assert that their party is in a very bad way in this State, will probably refer to to-day's work in the Senate as proof of it. Every Senator was in his seat, Mr. Kiernan having very nearly recovered from his first sick bed in twenty-five years. It was a political field day. Senator Lansing brought up the visionary scheme to form a Capitol Commission of two Republicans only temporarily in Albany, acting with the Governor permanently here and permanently a halpless minority. Lansing wanted this made a special order for to-morrow, but Senator Jacobs, leader of the Democrats, protested, saying that the Democrats want to vote for an appropriation, out with this absurd proposition tacked to the bill the minority must oppose it.

The sanguine Republicans were made aware that at least two, and possibly three, of their number, never before unreliable on a party question, opposed their plans. These were Senator Comstock, Senator Daggett, and perhaps Senator Gibbs. Senator Comstock made

haps Senator Gibbs. Senator Comstock made an impressive speech explaining his hostility. He said in substance:

I hope to be always in accord with my party. I am proud of having been in accord with it, but there is a vast difference between accord with the Republican party and accord with two or three members of the Finance Committee, who spring a measure on the Senator Committee, who spring a measure on the Senator Committee, who spring a measure on the Senator Committee who spring a measure of the Finance Committee, who spring a measure of the Finance Committee, who spring a measure. I am in favor of a reasonable appropriation for the Capitol, and believe the party, but I don't propose to let one or two of three members speak for me or represent my party.

Ellsworth and McCarthy and Gilbert were all very much amazed at the conduct of these lie-publicans, who, they said, had linked themselves with the Democrats in the roles of obstructionists. They took an hour for reviewing the history of the Democracy in connection with the building of the new Capitol. Senator Titus (Democrat) replied to them in this fashion:

We are confronted with a peculiar condition of things. The majority are appealing to the minority that their rights may be protected. I sympatize with them, and will favor any proper measure of theirs. It happens that all the opposition here has emanated from the majority. There is a title history of the Capitol that has not been mentioned. A few years ago we had an investigation into the Capitol management, and found that when the capitol the Capitol management, and found the when the capitol wilding what was known as a Garfield Glub, in which foremen and other employees were C ptains and officers, and employees who would not join had their names erased from the payrolls. In 1883 a new Commission was created, consisting of one man, Mr. Perry. Last year Mr. Landing beaded an investigation into his management, and had the honor and fairness to report it competent and honest. I was informed two days ago that about had the completes are Kennbulean position in their own party say they are in favor of a change for non-partisan purposes. Not matified with what they have, they now want everything. We are confronted with a peculiar condition of things.

It has been asked if I am a Damocrat. There are Re-

Next Mr. Daggett, Republican, explained his position:

It has been asked if I am a Democrat. There are Republicans here whose Republicanism is so far above anything on earth that if a man ventures to use his own judgment he is at once pilloried. Yet it sonly a little while aco that the Senator who asks what my politics are (Senator Baker) was lobbying on this floor to get a Democrat appointed to a vacant office. There is more Democrat appointed to a vacant office. There is more Democrat appointed to a vacant office. There is more Democrat appointed to a vacant office. There is more Democrat appointed to a vacant office. There is more Democrat appointed to a vacant office. There is more Democrat appointed to a vacant office. There is more task, and if I should tell a whole lot of things I know about Republicans here, I'd tell a great deal more than they'd like to hear or to see in print.

When Senator Jacobs announced the plainly apparent fact that the Governor would veto Lansing's bill, even if it passed. Senators Lansing and Gilbert criced: "Let him: let him do it." They think the people of the Sinte would hold the Governor responsible for the loss of an appropriation if he vetoed a bill to destroy the first businesslike and practical administration under which the new Capitol work has been managed. The motion to make it a special order for to-morrow was lost and the new New York Gas bill was taken up.

Senator Hobb favored making the Lighting Commissioner answer complaints in 48 hours, and Senator Thomas suggested five days, which was adopted. Mr. Thomas moved that the clause providing that, for breach of the Gas law a gas company should forleit its charter, be changed so that the franchise shall be forfeited in an action brought by the Attorney-General. This was adopted also. Mr. Robb thon said that he believed the bill would be unconstitutional if the price of gas should not net the companies more than ten per cent, profit on the capital stock, the excess to be turned into the Treasury. This, he said, was t

will ofter it at a later time. The bill went to third reading.

The Senate also passed the bill providing that Mr. Charles T. Harvey shall have one-third of the sum of the moneys derived from the tax on the elevated roads with which to build a quarter of a mile or more of a sample section of an elevated road in New York, to demonstrate how pretty elevated railroads can be made, and to permit experiments with improved methods of car propulsion. The elevated railroad tax fund now amounts to \$160,000. After one-third has been banded to Harvey to make surveys and experiment with mover the state of th

proved methods of car propulsion. The elevated raifroad tax fund now amounts to \$160,000. After one-third has been banded to Harvey to make surveys and experiment with motive power he is to have another \$83,333, as the work of building the picturesque road progresses, in order to secure its completion. After that, the Governor. State Engineer, and the Mayor shall each appoint an inspecting engineer, and in case they declars in favor of the scheme, the Comptroller shall pay Harvey the amounts remaining in or accruing to said fund until the Legislature directs otherwise.

The only argument used in favor of this bill was that it was an act of poetic justice to Mr. Harvey, who is the founder of elevated railroads, and was chisselled out of his stock; but to-night there is a rumor that the elevated roads favor the project, and that it is merely designed to let them use up the money they pay to the city by making expensive experiments free of cost. Harvey has been lobbying this through for some time. He failed to get Otis, Robb, Elisworth, and Thomas.

The Assembly by a vote of 49 to 27 struck out the enacting clause of Commissioner Squire's Water Metre bill, and then passed the Senate's Brooklyn Bridge Extension bill.

Mr. Gladstone to the Scottish Land League

CHICAGO, May 6.-The Central Committee of the Scottish Land League of America have treceived let ters of congratulation upon the formation of the least from Dr. Charles Cameron, M. P., Glasgow; C. Fraser Mackintosh, M. P., Scotland, and the Highland Land Law Reform Association of Edinburgh. The following communication has also been received :

communication has also been received:

No. 10 Downing stream, Whittenall, April 17, 1885.

Bir: I am desired by Mr. disadstone to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the lst inst., conveying the news of the Scottish Land League of America on the subject of the proposed legislation in regard to the crofter question in scotland, and I am to say that he values highly the kind expressions in regard to himself with which the league have accompanied their remarks. The bill which the dowernment have in preparation will perhaps be introduced and published at an early date, and he trusts that your association will find it such as to assect the section of the section prize for which it is insteaded. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

To Mr. Chibles A. McDonald.

Mr. Elliott Suce for Damages. NYACE, May 6. - In September last Capt. Wil-

liam H. Piatt, a wealthy and aged resident of Grand View-on-the-Hudson, was attacked and nearly mar-dered in his bed. Capt. Platt swore positively that he recognized Peter A. Elliott, a neighbor, as his assailant. The latter was indicted after being confined several weeks in jail. His trial resulted in an acquitted. To-day, at New City, before Judge Dyskeman, Elliott sued Platt for \$25,000 damages for false imprisonment, but at an early stage of the proceedings the jury were directed to find a verdict of "No cause of action." Elliott will probably bring another action for stander against Capt. Platt. He says: "I am a younger man than Platt, and I will right the matter as long as I live."

Objecting to Colored Members

Boston, Mass., May 6.—The members of the Boston Turn Versin are agitated over the proposition to admit two colored men to membership in that order. This is the first instance of the kind in the United States So far has the controversy gone that a number of turn so far has the controversy gone that a number of turn era have united in a vigerous protest, which has been distributed among the turners throughout the city in the shape of a circular. It is in German, and, while admitting that there are negroes of education and refine ment, the authors protest against the indiscriminate admission of colored men to the society.

A \$750,000 War Ship Sold for \$12,300. BOSTON. May 6.—The old United States war hip Siagara, which coat \$750,000, was sold at auction o-day for \$12,300. The vessel has been anchored at the havy yard ever since the war. Peter Butler, a junk dealer, was the purchaser. He will probably have her towed down to Apple Island and humand, the usual method to get at the metals used in the construction of a ship. The Nagara was built in 1854.

The Reformed Dutch Church of Harlem has bought nine lots on the northwest corner of Sixth avenue and 123d street for a site. The price paid was \$85,000.

Baftening of the Hend. From the Lynchburg Virginian.

An old negro man was engaged at 30 cents a day at the last term of the court in Rartinsville to place his head at an opening as a target for parties who pay five cents for three throws of a lesse bell at it. The old fellow was struck at least 100 times on the top of the head by a hard base ball thrown from a short distance, and didu't even wink, until a man who could throw the ball with the force of shot from a gan struck him on the head. When the ball struck him he seratched his head and asked his employer contracter how many hours he had to put in. The man told him he had earned 30 contents of the struck him the head in the seratched of the contents of the served 30 contents of the s

HURT WHILE SAYING GOOD-BY.

A Mishap that Attended the Burning of Gua powder in Honor of Mr. Stellmay,

Mr. William Steinway, the piane manufact turer, was a passenger on the steamer Libe, bound for London, yesterday. His employees in this city and Astoria chartered the excursion steamer Blackbird, Capt. Clark, intending to accompany Mr. Steinway down the bay. Two hundred of them boarded the Blackbird at Astoria at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and half an hour later as many more swarmed off the pier at East Fifty-third street. On the feroeastle below a big box, holding 100 cartridges. The Ninth Regiment band blew lively and sentimental strains until the boat reached the Elle's pier at Hoboken. Then the crowd climbed on

the Eibe's deck, piled up a lot of floral designs, and after some speechmaking the crowd returned to the Blackbird.

She was lying at the end of the pier just astern of the Eibe. The men in charge of the cannon began firing a salute. They do not know how many guns they fired, but they recole it that the muzzle of the gun was pointed to windward, and that the burning wad ling floated back on the dock, where some of the childeren chased it about, until one piece fed on a pile of cartridges. The only man who has a distinct recollection of what happened next is George Taylor, a deck hand. George saw burning debris from the explosion fall into the box that held nearly 100 cartridges, enough to blow the bow off the boat. He picked the box up and dropped it overboard.

When Capt. Clark and other members of the crow reached the bow, they found five men and boys lying and sitting on the deck and 500 others crowding around them asking them if they were burt. Capt. Clark headed the box for New York. The wounded were taken to the Chambers Stroot Hospital. They were:

Henry Grater, Ity-aers old, 438 East Fity-sixth street, right side of face and head, right eye, and both hands burned.

Loren Anderson, 38 years old, Astoria, face badly burned. the Elbe's deck, piled up a lot of floral designs,

Loren Anderson, 36 years old, Astoria, face badly burned.

William Teats, 32 years old, Astoria, and his son August, 9 years old, both badly burned in the face. Eight eye of the child probably destroyed.

Bijahard Baecker, 40 years old, Astoria, face and hands burned.

herned.

Henry Graeter said in the afternoon that he was sitting on the dock near the gun at the time and that the others who were hart were all in a group. The wounded were taken from the hospital to their homes. The rest of the excursionists accompanied the Eibe to Sandy Hook. They reached home in the afternoon.

COMMODORE GARRISON'S WILL Dividing a Large Fortune Among the Members of his Family.

The will of the late Commodore Cornelius K. Garrison was filed in the Surrogate's office resterday by William Bronk, attorney for the estate, and one of the witnesses. The will was executed on Feb. 17, 1883. The bequests are: To Lettita W. Garryson, his widow, the dwelling house 40 Park avenue, together with his furniture, books, works of art, and all other articles contained in the house, his horses and carriages, and \$500,000 in live of dower. To his daughter, Catharine M. Van Auken, \$20), 600, and to each of her children, Barrett, Jesse, and Cornelius, \$100,000.

000, and to each of her children, parrent, seems, and con-nelling \$100,000.

To Mary E. Garrison, widow of his deceased son, the children, Mary N., Martha C., and William R. Garrison, \$100,000, and to each of her children, Mary N., Martha C., and William R. Garrison, \$100,000, The bequests to the minor children are to be invected for their benefit by the executors, and paid to them on their coming of age. To his sister, Mahaka Barnet, an annuity of \$1,500. To his brother, isance L. Garrison, an annuity of \$500. To his nephew, Milton Barnet, an annuity of \$500.

of \$500. To his nephew, Milton Barnet, an annuity of \$500.

To his brother, Oliver Garrison, \$50,000. To Meiville C. Day, \$100,800. The rest of his senate is left to his executors in trust to be managed by them for five years. At the end of that time, or somer if they think best, the end of that time, or somer if they think best, the executors are to pay over out of the remainder one half to his daughter. Catharine M. Van Auken, one-eighth to his granddaughter, Mary N Garrison, one-eighth to his granddaughter, Martine E. Garrison, and two-eighths ahare and share alike, to his grandchildren, Wallam R. and Catharine E. Garrison, and to invest this portion until these grandchildren shall become of age, the proceeds to be used for their care and maintenance. At the age of 21 they are to receive the whole of the income and at the age of 25 the whole of the principal. If either of these grandchildren should die, the bequest is to be paid to their descendants, or to the surviver.

The executors are George J. Forrest, Mell-ville C. Day, Mortimer Ward, and Oliver Garri-son of St. Louis. There is a codicil of the same date, leaving to his daughter, Mrs. Van Auken, his gold service, presented to him by the citi-zens of San Francisco. Citations were issued by Probate Clerk Charles H. Beckett to the reign tives and next of kin, returnable on June 8.

SUNBEAMS.

-All the shoe dealers of Pittsburgh abbre viate the names of their goods, and so many cartons are abelled "Cur Kid" that the citizens of the "Smoks City " fully believe, it is said, that they are wearing dos

-In the year 1777 considerable interest was manifested in an announcement that six stoves had been completed in Philadelphia. The annual product of the stove foundries in that city is now valued at 64,000. 000, and the industry supports about 12,000 people. -Buried treasure seekers are at work if Georgia. Near Covington, according to the Star of that

place, a colored man and soveral assistants have beef making excavations for several months in hope of finding \$103,090, which the principal in the scheme evers was buried there three years ago. -Not many years have passed away since roller skating was the fashionable amusement of the hour in large cities and watering places both in Eng-

a mushroom growth, and after a short lapse faded of anidly away Dublin affords ample avid of this artificial imitation of skatin -Mr. S. S. Stratton has just compiled 4 "bill of mortality" of the musical profession during 1884. The death roll contains 210 names. The average age is sixty-one years and two months, against fifty-nine

years and six months in 1883, and fifty-nine years and five months in 1882. The three years combined give an average of sixty years and a few days. -Labouchere says in the London Truth: 'I cannot understand upon what foundation the primrose has been connected with the name of Lord Beaconsfield. The only allusion to the flower in Lord Beacons field's works is in 'Lothair,' where Lord St. Jerome is called 'Barbarian' by his wife, because he has remark-

ed that 'primroses make a capital salad.' -Mrs. Helen L. Capel of Pleasantown, Kan. has abandoned the newspaper business, after some years of successful management. In her valedictory she save "As the editor and business manager of a newspaper my business is more with men than with women, and my work, to be done successfully, must be done as men do it. If I do not follow the heaten both the business must suffer. If I do my work like a man, I am made the subject of such a coutinual fusiliade of malicious gossip that I choose to abandon a profitable business rather than bear it any longer."

-The municipal authorities of Paris are still pushing on with their great encyclopadia, each page of which is a street, each paragraph a house. Some of the latest inscriptions which the Prefect of the Seine has recently submitted for approval to the Municipal Council recently submitted for approval to the Municipal Council before they are published on the front of the respective houses bear the names of the following: "O Rue de Feuerstenberg: the painter Eugene Delacroix, born at Charenton-Saint-Maurice. April 26, 1756, died in this house Aug. 13, 1868." "30 Rue de Richelleu: Diderot, philosopher and man of letters, chief of author the Egcyclopædia, born at Langres, Oct. 5, 1713, died in this house July 31, 1784." "42 Rue de la Chaussee-d'Anun; Mirabasu died in this house Aug. 12, 1781." Mirabeau died in this house April 2, 1791."

-A pension which had been regularly paid for 502 years has just come to an end in Switzerland, and the Cantonal Government of Soleure, the payman-ters, so much regret its extinction that they are adver-tising for an heir. In 1382 Count Rudolth of Kibourg narched to the assault of the town of Soleure, against which his ancestors had long entertained treasonable designs. But one Haus Roth, a possant living in a neigh-boring village, was on the alert and carried to the towns people intelligence of what was brewing and soleurs was saved. For this very substantial service Hans was rewarded with an annuity to himself and his here for ver. The last inheritor, the juge de paix Both, has lately led, and all the Boths in Switzerland are now looking

-If Russia is not compelled to go to war, the ignorance in which the illiterate Russian villagers spend their years will be mitigated, for the limiter of Education is bent on enforcing elementary education. A few years ago the number of illiterates began to decrease and the number of pupils at the public schools began to increase, so that in 1880 there were in huro-pean Russia 22,770 village schools, with 30,000 teachers and 1,140,915 pupils. The Russian Gazette, which pub-lishes the above statistics, gives also some interesting fo-lails of the illiterate rate among recruits in the several Suropean armies. There are in the Danish army 0.36 per cent of soldiers who can neither read nor write, next follows sweden with 1.9 per cent., Germany with 2.57, Switzeriand with 4. the Netherlands with 1282, France with 14.89, Belgium with 17.48, Ameria with 38.9, Italy with 47.74, and Hangary with 50%, white Russian is 1878 bonds the list with 791 per cent The percentage of illiteracy is nearly as low in the Battle percentage.

rovinces as in Germany. THE PASSING OF THE PIE. King Arthur at his Table Hound fail with his knichts, and there was sound for my his knichts, and there was sound of great things and, and siy When all at once for Lanceard Up space "It was the awdit hout. Will some one pass the pic t"

Fir Galahad at this arose.
Sir Galawas some on knightly pose,
like yole was his a altout:
"Thou're late. Sir Knight." quark Galahad,
For one who wants his pie so had.
The pie. Sir L. is out?

Then did Sir Lanussiot arise
And pulled his visor o'er his eyes—
His face was flamy hot;
"No pie?" cried he. "And this to me?"
And then he struck to where the les
Led out from Campiot.—Courses Journes.